As the prosperity of every citizen depends upon that of his country, an enlarged selfi-kness, if no higher motive, should induce a consideration of public affairs at this time. It is the duty of every citizen at this season of danger, to lend his aid, to work the ship of State through the perils by which she is surrounded. Politicians have brought her amid the breakers, the people only, can safely conduct her through. I hold it to be proper then, that every citizen, who has an opinion, upon the subject, should give it to the public; that in the suggestions of various minds the truth may be elicited, and the wisest policy pursued. Under As the prosperity of every citizen depends upor that of his country, an enlarged selfi-shees, if n higher motive, should induce a consideration of subject, should give it to the public; that in the suggestions of various minds the truth may be elicited, and the wisest policy pursued. Under this impression, I propose to submit a few considerations on the present condition of things. I am no politician; I abhor the scramble for the spoils which is dignified with the name of politics. I am a neither a democrat, nor a whig. I have no bias in any direction. I shall treat the subject in its general relations, in the abstract, as a whole.

I shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. If I err, it shall be unintentional. I solicit from my countrymen at the South, a dispassionate consideration of my views.

I propose to consider the object for which the Federal Government was established; the causes of this failure; the remedy, if it than not been attained, the causes of this failure; the remedy, if it than the property in slaves is abrogated. We have the

the causes of this failure; the remedy, if it there be a remedy within the Union, and if not,

the remedy beyond the Union. The object of the Federal Government, as of every other government, is two-fold. Protection with-out and protection within. Let any one turn this in his own mind, and reflect carefully upon it, and he will see that the whole object of the Federal Government is, as I have stated, pro-tection. Protection without, from external aggression, and protection within, from internal ag-

There are certain fundamental rights, which require the protection of Government; they may be resolved into the three following: The right of property, personal security, and personal liberty. If these receive protection, Government attains the end of its creation; if not, it fails to do so. Let us see how the Federal Government has at-

consider how the Federal Government has dis-charged its office of affording internal protection. First, as regards the right of property. A large portion, perhaps the largest portion of the property of the Southern States, consists in slaves; and all other property at the South is intimately connected with, and dependant upon the value and stability of the slave property. The slave property cannot be impaired in value, without impairing in value all other property at the South; it cannot be de-

all other property at the South; it cannot be destroyed without destroying all other property. What has been the action of the Federal Government in regard to this pecular property at the South? Let history answer. In 1820, this species of property was prohibited from being introduced north of a certain line. This was a direct attack by the Federal Government on slave property, and a protestation against it. All other property might go into the territories, but slave property, if it meant these, it became forfeited; the did the Government at that early day, exproperty, if it meant these, it became forrested; thus did the Government at that early day, express its sense of the validity and legality of this kind of property,—thus did it discriminate between this and all other property.

Furthermore, there has been for many years, a property agriculture of the congress,

constant, and increasing agitation in Congress, upon the subject of slave property. The title and legality of no other kind of property is questioned, but slave property, this is constantly questioned; ques-tioned by the very Government instituted for its protection. The journals of Congress show that there is more time spent upon this subject, than all other subjects put together. The Government instituted to protect our property, occupies itself to the exclusion of all other matters in evincing its hostility to our property. To read the debates in Congress, one would imagine that he was reading the proceedings of an Abolition convention, and this by the Government, instituted ceedings of an Abolition convention, and this by the Government, instituted, sustained and paid by us to protect our property. Besides this agitation, constant and disturbing, the most hostile propositions against our property, are entertained with favor by Congress; as the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia,—exclusion of slave property from the conquered territories,—submitting to the vote of the people of the District of Columbia, including always and free perceases voters.

what the Federal Government has itself done hostile to slave property. The free fication of oppression and arrogance. Democracy darkness; union to withstand Northern fanatical darkness; union to withstand Nor utmost extent, for the direct and avowed purpose been done, they have refused to deliver them up, and prevented by violence their recapture in utter Look at the amount of rewards offered at this time | mean by the cry of "no more slave States." sides, encouraging our slaves to run away, the peo-ple of the free States, some of them at least, have used every effort to excite our slaves to rebellion. And this, by the citizens of our sister States, a part of the confederacy formed to protect the very property, the object o roperty, the object of their attack. But it may be said that the Federal Govern-

ment is not responsible for the action of the free States, or their citizens,—but when we are considering whether the Government, the confederacy, the political partnership has answered its purposes, it is perfectly competent to show as I have done, that the members of the confederacy disregard the obligations they have undertaken to perform, and act in violation of the ends of the association. The Federal Government is the corpora-tion of which the free States are members; if the mbers violate the objects of the corporation,and the corporation can afford no remedy, as is the case with the Federal Government in this regard, then the corporation has failed of its object, and the bad conduct of the members at vari-ject, and the bad conduct of the members at vari-open any page of history, and you will find this

I think it cannot be denied that the action of the Federal Government and the free States is hostile to slave property; that the Government has done and is doing very much to impair and destroy

And therefore it follows necessarily, that the Federal Government has failed to afford protection to the property of the South; that so far from pro tecting the property of the South, it has declared war against it. Now what is the effect of this hos sition of the Federal Government to slave property? Can any one who knows how sensi-tive capital is, that it shrinks from danger instinctively, doubt that the agitation of the slavery ques tion has lessened the value of slave property? If so, he is blind to experience. The public funds are the true political thermometers. A change of ministry, a birth, or a death, a victory or a defeat, are visible in the rising or falling of the funds. From the moment Napoleon landed from Elba until the battle of Waterloo, the funds fell steadily. The history of a country may be read in the books of her public stocks. Property is proverbially timid, the oversetting of a cart caused a run upon the Bank of England. If public funds are so sensitive, so sympathetic with the slightest events, how is it possible that slave property can do otherwise than fall in value from the attacks made upon by the Federal Government. It has so fallen. 1838, when the great staple, cotton, was but very little higher than at the present time. Then negro fellows were worth from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars; now they are worth but about seven hundred dollars. In 1838, the Abolitionists were nsignificant; no one feared them: now they have

come powerful; prudent men are alarmed. Twelve years of agitation has reduced the value of slave property much more than any one imagines. I think it may be safely assumed, that the slave property of the South has been dimin by the agitation on the subject, to at least fifty dollars a head. This may seem high, but I am satisfied, as an average, this point. I beg that persons who have the facil

fit enormities, is the inevitable lot of the South, if her fit property in slaves is abrogated. We have the not, picture before us in the fate of St. Domingo—the shock of armies, the torch of the incendiary, the outhern people be endangered, impaired and des

I think, then, it may be assumed that the Federal Government has failed to afford that internal projection to the great rights of property security and liberty, for which it was instituted. The Federal Government has then only accom-plished one part, and that the least important of its mission, protection from external aggression it has entirely failed to afford protection from in As I have said, the object of the Federal Government is protection, external and internal. As a regards the former, protection from external as gression, I admit that the Federal Government has been entirely successful. I shall therefore not lose any time on this point, but proceed at once to consider how the Federal Government has dissipated in the same of the same and the same of the same and the same a ens ultimately to destroy the slave property of the South, and as the security and liberty of the South depend on the inviolability of slave property, they too have been wounded by the assaults on the

slave property.

Assuming then that the Federal Government has failed to accomplish its mission, so far as do-mestic protection is concerned, which is its most mportant object; as we are naturally protected from foreign aggression, by the great ocean which laves our shores, and rolls between us and the assions of other systems and other societies. I propose to examine into the causes of this. Why is it, that the Federal Government, estabtablished to protect the property, security, and liberty of the South, has not only failed to accomplish this great office, but has actually attacked hese great rights?

A consideration of these causes may be instruc-

wisdom for the lessons of the past we may learn wisdom for the future.

There are two great classes of causes, those existing at the North, and those at the South. Of the first class, the great peculiar and active cause has been the existence of a party, known as the ultra-Abolitionists. Like fanatics in all ages, they are men of one idea, they have sacrificed every thing else for that, and though not a very numerous party, they have been compact, active, and violent, and in the close divisions of active, and violent, and in the close divisions of the two great political parties at the North, they have been able by their weight to turn the scales, and thus by compelling both parties to seek their aid, they have caused both parties to assume their principles. Thus the fanatics of the North have given the direction to the public policy of the North, and turned the Federal Government into

an anti-slavery propagandism. Furthermore, the North are actuated to a great extent, in the favor yielded by them to the Aboli-tion doctrines, by hatred for the South, crimination and recrimination have taken place, until the

North have become alienated from the South. If I had time to make extracts from Northern Southern hearts beat with indignation. Well, those whom we don't love, we don't make gifts to. It is pleasant to strike those whom we hate, espe-cially if it can be done with impunity. The North bia, including slaves and free negroes as voters, whether slavery should be abolished there,—abolition of slavery in the forts and arsenals of the United States. And to crown the catalogue of slavery should be abolished there,—abolition of slavery in the forts and arsenals of the United States. And to crown the catalogue of sines, and witness his zeal in extinguishing them.

against our slave property. They have carried on agitation systematically in every shape to the American Democracy, they are odious to North of depriving us of our property in slaves. They ern equality, which has coined a new word to invited our slaves to run away, and when this has express its feelings, slaveocracy, a veritable cry to hatred. Again, the North are possessed with the idea

and prevented by violence their recapture in duter disregard of the Constitution. From the best information that can be obtained, our actual monied loss in fugitive slaves has been at the lowest calculation at the rate of \$200,000 per annum for the confederacy is secured, it is a work of time union that knowledge, genius, poetry, oratory in the Maryland papers, for the recovery of fugi-tive slaves; the rewards alone, amount to over fluence of the South in the confederacy will be annihilated: the North will be supreme, and it is hatred by the simplest of all operations, marriages and births. The patronage of the Government amounting now to millions, and increasing constantly,

will belong to the North as a property.

Further, the North, besides the thirst for the poils, has a great monied interest to control the covernment. Their prosperity depends upon Government. their manufactures; if they can get possession of the Government and establish fully the tariff policy their interests are secured, their bleak hills will glitter with untold wealth, and they will realize the riches of eastern tales.

Again, the North, are impelled in their aggres-

sions upon us by the energy of their climate, from the remotest history to the present time, from the conquests of Alaric to those of Clive, tide of aggression has been steadily from the North, the gulph stream of the ocea not more surely flow in a certain and fixed course, than does the tide of aggression of the moral world. It has always been, and is so now; ance with the purposes of the corporation, may be properly brought up in judgment against it.—
Therefore the hostile action of the people of the free States to the slave property of the South, is a gainst slave property, of which the Federal Government has exhibited the impulsion, is urged on the state of complaint against the Federal Government has exhibited the impulsion, is urged on the strongby various causes, some of which are the strongest motives of human action. Fanaticism, a mad ness and a faith ; sectional hatred, adverse theories of social policy, the lust of powers, the thirst for their own preferment; by destroying the inof gain, the aggressions of climate. These strong motives to action, can alone account for the rapid progress of the abolition policy ; they are porten-

> and the crash. We have seen what causes at the North have tion. produced the abolition policy of the Government; et us now see what cause at the South have aided

to produce the same result. Whig and Democratic parties at the South have too, through the ballot-box, neach might be acbeen so embittered against each other, that they have not been able to unite against the aggression of the North. This spirit of faction which has would have done all that me a could do; and if, the prolific cause of our weakness, and our mis- fanaticism still continued, and all our exertions fortunes. In our dissensions our enemies have within the Union were hope ess to give us secubeen, oppression has always found its best ally in domestic dissensions. It was thus that the Macedonian triumphed over the liberties of Greece. Athens had her compromisers, and the eloquence of Demosthenes was counteracted by the spirit of faction. It was the settled policy of Rome to pursue her march of centre and the dissensions. faction. It was the settled policy of Rome to pursue her march of empire amid the dissensions of her neighbors, and she herself fell less from afford internal protection, would they have formed afford internal protection, would they have formed the shock of the Northern hordes, than from her own feuds. The dissension of Poland were more cal, if the Union does not answer its end of afford fatal to her than hostile armies. It is this hateful ding internal protection, it should be dissolved, spirit of faction which has prostrated the South. peaceably and regularly. Suppose, for the sake of

sacrificed. The extent of Southern treachery, and the injury done thereby, is incaluable.

Another great cause of the divisions at the the natural guardian of the institutions of a counalarm, produce enthusiasm and unity of No government could stand against the press, no revolution could succeed against it. The press is the fourth estate, it is the embodied intellect of a country, it is the Jupiter tonans of the moral world. This great power is to a considerable degree lost to the South, only a portion of the press of the South is Southern. This arises from reveral causes. The political division of the South give character to the press to a great extent. The partisan press, absorbed by the civilization, to make a descent upon a brave peo-presidential contests, is compelled, in order to gain ple, sword in hand, is preposterous and ridic-

exceptions to this general rule; some presses ous saltpetre.

which are an echo of the sentiments of the South, The population of the South is, say 9,000,000; so many other false counsellors.

I have thus gotten through with the consideration of the causes, both at the North and the South, which has produced the present abolition tendency of the Federal Government, and made it fail in it It is proper now that we should consider the remedy, if remedy there be. How can the Fed-

eral Government be restored to its natural condi-tion, and be made to afford domestic protection to papers and speeches, I could show the existence of this feeling to such an extent, as would make wise:

First and last, before all things, and after all nings, union, union, union; union of the South; nion of the weak and the oppressed; union, not for the sake of party, but for the sake of country; union for firesides and altars; for the for the sake of the Northern people, it jars upon their theories of stem the tide of barbarism, which threatens to South would unimpaired-the inheritance we have received; union for property, for security, for liberty; union for all that is dear and valuable in life; has coined a new word to union for the present and the future of our country; slaveocracy, a veritable cry union for her existence, her independence, her greatness and her glory; union for civilization, for religion, for history; union that we they transmitted to us, are unimpaired; the frenzy of fanaticism, the lust of power, the

As intimately connected with, and dependent upon the idea of union, we must cease our party dissensions. Let us tear from our hearts and our memories, the odious words of Democrats and Whigs, and trample them under foot. break these hateful chains which have hith bound and enfeebled us. Let us rise above petty contests of party. Let us elevate out to the magnitude of our country's dangerus offer up, upon the altar of our cou distinctions and the emblems of party. Line one people—no party. Let us rise as a na and forgetting all minor matters, make com

and forgetting all minor matters, make comme head against the aggressors of our rights. Furthermore, we must hold our public men to strict accountability. We must abolish man-wor-ship. Upon the first symptoms of weakness or desertion, let us discard our leader. Let our great men know that they can no longer, with punity, sell our safety for their own preferment.

We must also observe the press of the South closely. Let the political hacks, and the Northern journals at the South, be abandoned, that may no longer disseminate their poison through the land.

Thus, by union at the South; by getting rid of the corrupt leaders who barter away our security

unsound portion of the Southern press, and by adopting the great measures of safety which the emergency would suggest, we ous of evil for the future, they herald the storm will have accomplished everything that could be done, within the Constitution, for our preserva-tion. This course costs nothing. It is the plain, peaceable, and constitutional course. Who can None but corrupt politicians, who produce the same result.

First and foremost is the spirit of party. The get the South united, to act within the Constitudestroyed more countries than the sword, has been contrary to our just expectations, the march of Instead of uniting together with one spirit to make argument, that we have reached that point in our Instead of uniting together with one spirit to make head against a common enemy, we have dissipated our strength upon the contests of ignoble factions. We have been unable to forget the names and emblems of party; we have not been able to raise ourselves from the low depths of partisan politics to the clevation of our country's cause. We have sacrificed our country, its present, and perhaps its fature to the triumphs of party. Like the Greeks of the lower empire, we have wasted our time in idle discussions, while the barbarians were thundering at the gates. To the miserable dissensions of party at the South, is it owing per-

lities of making the inquiry may ascertain the price of at the control of the con

The fact is the Abolitionists are the greatest set of scoundrels and hypocrites that have ever been banded together, since the brigands of the middle will pass can justify secression or revolution; but ages were driven from their fastnesses; a few of them women, children and priests are sincere, into whose company it would never be prudent for an honest man to venture with his purse. According to their own published account of themselves they are thieves who have stolen 150 of our slaves within the last year. To expect this miserable seum of society, the workings of an overwrought

a national triumph, to advocate temporising measures, it has to be national, which is half Southern and half Northern. This partisan press passes its existence in suppressing the true and suggesting the false. The Union and the Intelligencer are types of this class.

And further, which is a most important fact, the vading us than we would think of invading them; leading journals of the South, the city journals, it is not a supposable case: If any did, it would are under Northern influence, they are edited, pabe the fanatics; but an invasion, as I have said tronized or sustained by Northern men. Hence from them, would not be very dangerous, nor we see an influential part of the Southern press in Baltimore, Charleston, Agusta, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, entirely Northern in their tone, nothing better than a fair field with the Abolitionas much so, as they can possibly be with safety.

The commercial classes are Northern in those cities, and these presses are their organs. From these different causes the press of the South is not Southern, it does not interpret truly the feelings and policy of the South. There are some noble luded wretches to endure the smell of the villain-

but their voices have been unheceded in the voice it can bring into the field 1,000,000 of soldiers, This fal- habituated to the use of arms, and imbued with a sification by the press of its high mission is one of spirit of chivalry; the resources of the South are the saddest signs of the times, it has nurtured our ample; she could defend herself against the the saddest signs of the times, it has nurtured our divisions, lulled us to sleep, enouraged our enemies and cooled our friends. It has much to answer well as internal protection. Between a Southern Concession are the means, and the only effectual and concession are the means, and the only effectual well as internal protection. Between a Southern Confederacy discharging its functions in every respect, affording external and internal protection, and the present Confederacy failing to afford internal protection, affording only external protection, could we of the South long hesitate? No we could not, unless we were so supremely wise and disinterested as to prefer the shadow to the substance-words to things, the romance of the Union to the realities of property, safety, liberty,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE

ABILITY OF THE SOUTH FOR SELF-DEFENCE .seable to maintain her position. - States? not how it will affect equality and democracy-it is their ideal personi- overrun our country, and reduce it to cimmerian She would have the men and the arms, and, in the her laboring population, of carrying on without black race the difficulty the operations of arms and of agriculture or ever will.

ence wisely exerted by the free States, while politically united to the slaveholding States, can exert over the subject, would become a repellant power. and the prospects of the slave would be more hopeculation at the rate of \$200,000 per annum for the last ten years. Take one fact: A gentleman in Maryland stated to a friend of mine a few weeks since, that in the last twenty years his father had lost thirty two negroes, fugitives to Pennsylvania. Look at the smoont of rewards offered at this time. orth and be able to say, these are the graves of our an-By cestors, they have slept in peace; the institutions that three million slaves, without property, arms, or they transmitted to us, are unimpaired; the resources of any kind, could overpower twice their frenzy of fanaticism, the lust by gainst them-hatred of man, have not prevailed against them-From this union of the South, the specific and From this union of the South, the specific and attempt would be to cause a dreadful massacre of attempt would be to cause a dreadful massacre of attempt would be to cause a dreadful massacre of number of whites, possessing all these elements is too absurd for belief. Speaking after the manner whites, chiefly women and children, and then a dreadful retribution upon the blacks, followed by a riveting of their chains more firmly than ever .-We repeat, and mean what we say, that any man who desire a servile war at the South, with all the rightful consequences which must ensue, is an in-

Again, it is said by some, that the South, with Let 3.0 0,000 slaves, would be incapable of contend-the mg with the North, or any foreign nation. So from this, it is our deliberate opinion that the ath would be more powerful as an independent nation, with her slaves, than without them. In carrying on war, a multitude of men are required

as teamsters and for other manual labor. For many such purposes negroes would be more useful than white men, in Southern climates; and being necessarily scattered, and in the presence or neighborhood of an armed force, they would not make the slightest resistance, if disposed. But it is probable a great many of them would side with heir masters trom affection and choice. South has double the white population which the whole country had during the war of independence; then she has also a mighty army in tions) and wide extent of territory. The South could, if necessary, raise a force of 600,000 fighting men; sufficient to resist any army that could sent against them from any quarter. we do not believe that there is a nation on earth that could conquer the South. The North could not. Great Britain, with all her power, could Neither do we believe that a war with the South would give freedom to many slaves. Those near the frontiers would, of course, be eary sent into the interior beyond the reach of scouting parties and Abolitionists. The English, in the war of 1812 and 1813, in spite of all their efforts, captured or decoyed about 3,000 slaves, for which they afterward indemnified the owners.

"But, will the Union be dissolved? We hope ot; we believe not. But this belief, (we said months ago, when we were ridiculed by a cotemporary for expressing apprehensions of dan-ger,) is founded entirely upon another, viz: that the public sentiment at the North will yet rally mightily for the Union, and compel such concessions as are necessary to preserve it. These conthe Rubicon is passed, the step will not easily be

If any disaster should betal the Union, resultng from the fanatical movements of the North, a readful retribution awaits those men, whether lergymen or laymen, whether demagogues or pes, who have fermented the mischie

The nation is surrounded with perils : and it to remove them. We hope for the best, and mean to do so. But we candidly confess that we present."-Richmond Republican.

sword. Would they do that? I have no fear of it whatever. When I shall see what I never expect to see—the Abolitioniss—th n, and not till then, shall I believe that they will give their lives then, shall I believe that they will give their lives

or if it was, it was foreseen that any effective remedy would be worse than the disease. We

they are right of wrong makes no practical difference. They are dissatisfied with the Union, and prefer secession to all appearance at present. If It might be possible to establish a central despo-tism in the hands of a majority in Congress, and in the hands of a sectional President, but it would only establish a Union to be loathed and abhorred -not the glorious union which has heretofore ex-isted, and which has been the pride of every American. It is us well to take this matter int serious consideration. An impression prevails that the men of ultra views in the South are few

If the disaffection South is not deep seated, permanent and decided, then language and action give no indication that can be relied upon. The novements in several of the States evince a tone of feeling, not to be made light of, however it may be condemned. Jeers and menaces are exceed-ingly out of place. Earnestness and determina-tion are not to be met by gibes and threats. The States in question are members of this Confederacy. They speak as equals to their peers, and have a right to be heard. They have had enough to irritate and provoke them, and they are not to be appeased by ridicule or by violence, or by as-suming doubtful constitutional power which they don't acknowledge.

We affirm that the submission of these States

ones that can be employed. It is a humilating confession, that the destiny of three million negroes should be the question to dissolve a glorious confederacy of twenty millions of white men—that this should be the stumbling block in the way of the model republic, whose brilliant career has astonished the world, and made the throne of every tyrant tremble. Is this the capacity of white men for self-government? Are they to fall out about negroes, and bury the hopes of civil liberty in a premature grave? Verily, if this turns out to be true, we had as well inquire how white men are to mainthin their own free institutions, and leave the We quote upon this subject the following article from the New York Journal of Commerce, a paper which, throughout the whole of our sectional to legislate for the benefit of the negro of the South difficulties, has maintained a noble, manly and against the white man. If this course is persebia, including slaves and tree negroes as voters, have the means, with safety to themselves, of any whether slavery should be abolished there,—abolition, they do it. It is amustilities of social, and the purities of domestic ling to throw firebrands into your enemies magalification, not for conquest, but for defence; union, not for conquest, but for defence; union, not to advance bloody standards in foreign country; unton for firesides and attars; for the per which, throughout the whole of our sectional against the white man. If this course is persentiated and the purities of social, and the purities of domestic life; union, not for conquest, but for defence; union, not to advance bloody standards in foreign country; unton for firesides and attars; for the per which, throughout the whole of our sectional difficulties, has maintained a noble, manly and against the white man. If this course is persentiation, not for conquest, but for defence; union, not to advance bloody standards in foreign country; unton for firesides and attars; for the period of the white man. If this course is persentiation, not for conquest, but for defence; union, not to advance bloody standards in foreign country; unton for firesides and attars; for the period of domestic life; union, the period difficulties, has maintained a noble, manly and against the white man. If this course is persent in the country is persent. It will be seen that the Journal of Commerce concedes that, in the event of that territories of the life; union, not to advance bloody standards in foreign country; unton for firesides and attars; for the legislate for the benefit of the legislate for the

> at the same time. But we devoutly hope that necessity may never arise. Says the Journal:
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> "What if, this Union were dissolved? Would slavery be thereby abolished? No, but the influsions.—Louisville Democrat. subject, and we repeat that the indications in the great relief of its purse.

SANTA FE MEETING .- Doubtless the most important Santa Fe meeting that has yet been held in the State, was the one held on the sacred and battle ground of San Jacinto. meeting was principally composed of citizens from the counties of Harris, Liberty, and Galveston. After the citizens had congregated, the meeting was called to order by James Morgan, who nomi-nated Ashbel Smith, President. Harry H. Allen was appointed Secretary of the meeting.
Dr. Smith stated the object of the meeting. He

said: The object of the present meeting, as stated by Col. Morgan, is known to every gentleman here, yet it is well for clearness of understanding nd the despatch of business to state that object in form. We are assembled, gentlemen, to tak into consideration the attempts which are making to wrest from us an integral part of our State, to erect into a new State of the Union the Santa Fe district, regardless alike of the rights and feelings of the great body of Texan citizens; yes, attempts are making to rob us under forms of law of that Territory, which we won from the enemy and a foreign oppressor, on this battle field, on the very ground where we now stand. There is great appropriateness in making the battle field of San Jacinto the place of this meeting. In coming together among these graves to take counsel, may the ashes which repose here, inspire us with a fitting solemnity and calmness of deliberation.

The speaker then briefly recapitulated the ground of our title to Santa Fe and to all Texas. Major Neighbors, said he, our commissioner for organizing counties in that district, has been thrust our. He was threatened with imprisonment by a judge then unknown to our State gov-ernment, should be attempt to perform the legiti-mate duty devolved on him by the proper authorities of the State. He then proceeded: The citizens of the Santa Fe district, in flagrant rebellion against the State Government of Texas have met in convention there, adopted a form of government for a separate State, and sent on commis-sioners, with a constitution to Washington, asking for admission into this Union as an independent State, and in so doing, they have acted under the suggestions, countenance and authority of the civil and military Governor, appointed by the Federal Government. I know the Governor, Col. Monroe, personally, and esteem him highly. He is a soldier—he obeys orders. I am well acquainted with him. As a soldier, he does not act from his own suggestions, especially in civil matters, but obeys orders and he receives orders only from the power that appointed him, and that power resides in Washington city. These orders emanate from the White House, through the War Department it is alien to our institutions; it is abhorrent to our American feelings; it is gross indignity to our State to maintain a military government acting under the orders of the Federal Executive, within the limits of a sovereign State, and in open opposition to the constituted authorities of the State and all this in time of profound peace. Why, gentlemen, it is but little short of war waged l General Government with the regular army against one of the States of this Confederacy.

Gentlemen, a grave contingency is thus presen ted to us: no, it is not a contingency, it is a mo-mentous issue—a crisis for this State. Will the rest of the Union sanction this high handed attempt to rob us of a portion of our ter ritory; will the citizens of the other States stand

quietly by and see this State dismembered fraud and violence? I know they will not; I know the American people; it is not so that we have have never seen a time when the perpetuity of the Union seemed to us so much endangered as at they must be informed and enlightened as to the facts: and whatever others do or do not, we will not set down in apathy. We will do our duty.— Why, every plan of compromise that has been of-

Prospect of Disunton or Secession. But this rebellious separation which has bee sprung on us, contemplates neither compensation nor consent. And it is an aggravation of the at tempted wrong that a co-ordinate branch of the General Government, the Congress, to which this matter rightly belongs, was fully possessed of the subject, and is actually engaged in the endeavor to complish a separation with honor, justice and

atisfaction to all parties interested.

When we regard the action of the federal auhorities, there is something military and proconsular about the movement, utterly alien to Ameri Congress sits in grave deliberation on a matter of vital interest to a State of the confederacy; an Executive Department arbitrarily seizes on the matter; orders are given by, if not to, a military gov-ernor to cut the knot. But it is not altogether military, for that is open, avowed and manly in its purposes. The Santa Fe manœuvre is more like the trick of a county court lawyer to get a

snap judgment.

I have just read Gen. Taylor's message. He says "no orders were given." "Orders," gen tlemen, in the sense here used, are commands, in writing, and in this sense it is doubtless true that no orders were given. I shall not be guilty of the indecorum of questioning the solemn asseverthe indecorum of questioning the solemn assever-ation of the President; yet it is singular to remark that Col. Monroe's line of conduct in this matter, was changed utterly and immediately on the arrival of Col. McCall, and thereupon the rebellious movements took outward form and consistence I regret, too, that President Taylor had been advised to sign a document wherein the duly appointed commissioner of a sovereign State is designated as "a certain R. S. Neighbors, styling himself," etc. I trust we shall not be forgetful o the courtesies of language.
Under these circumstances Governor Bell has

called a session of the State Legislature. The subject is novel and extraordinary. We are met oprimary meeting to express our proceedings as not merely our right but our duty to do so Gov. Bell is disposed, determined, I should say to uphold and vindicate the title of the State to the entire territory. This large assembly will sustain him in that determination. Every patriotic honest citizen of the State will rush t o support and will pass can justify secession or revolution; but maintain the honor of the State. We will stand we can t judge for these Southern States. Whether by the Governor and Legislature in all measures which may be necessary to assert the right of the which may be necessary to assert the right of the State to our whole territory and to put down rebellion however or by whomsoever instigated. they are resolved upon it, where is the remedy? Like the Israelites of old who upheld the hands The only one for it is, forbearance and concession of the prophet that prayed while the battles of the on the part of the Federal Government. The Lord were fighting, we will uphold the hands of first hostile gun against a State ends the Union. the State authorities while vindicating right and It might be possible to establish a central despojustice. If a grave issue be presented which God orbid and we be called on to assert our right by force against disorganizing citizens of our own, though backed and supported by the regular army, we will do so, and we will do so with a hearty will at the utmost cost and extremest peril. I would abstain from this declaration did not an intimaion in the recent Executive Message that we would submit to whatever might be done, render it proper for us to make such declaration, in order that the Administration at Washington may be disabused of its erroneous opinion. Threats and defiance, or denunciation are abhorrent from my nature, but I know my fellow-citizens and I swear by the blood that has been shed on this battle field; swear by the ashes of the dead heroes which moulder in the graves beneath our fect, that the itizens of Texas will not by rebellion or fraud, by open violence, nor by any indiscretion, be driven from a vindication of their rights to pre-serve inviolate the territory of a sovereign State. by open violence, nor by any indiscretion, be driven from a vindication of their rights to preserve inviolate the territory of a sovereign State. In the course of his remarks, the Speaker said there is in our meeting on this occasion no purpose of disunion avowed or concealed. I would not, said he, preside over a disunion meeting.—An expression of his affection for the Union, was warmly cheered. Nor said he, is it a question of political party, of whigism or democracy, but a matter of State honor and of the right of the monstrate its power to be from 8 to 12 horse camentary of the safety of the safety of the monstrate is power to be from 8 to 12 horse camentary of the safety of t An expression of his affection for the Union, was warmly cheered. Nor said he, is it a question f political party, of whigism or democracy, but matter of State honor and of the right of the State, which appeals to every patriotic citizen, be he whig or democrat. Nor does the consideration of the grave issue now before us involve or embarrass the "compromise" now before Congress. It leaves us free to receive or reject that

compromise, as we may deem the honor and in-

The Opium Trade as carried on between India and China.

Hunt's Magazine, for July and August, contains forcing this article upon the Chinese against their may seem wonderful that an individual who never enjoyed the scourse in college, should apply to practical purposes a mysterious fluid,

The importation of this article into China was of both opinion of the Journal, instead of being encumbered by her "peculiar institution," would be and wishes of the white man, South, and he will aided by it. She would have the advantage, by black race than all the fanatics, North, ever can or ever will.

But we only intended to call attention to this smuggling without any compunction, but to the smuggling without any compunction, but to the smuggling without any computation, but to the smuggling without any computation, but to the sessent the mental powers of the artist and the natunder the auspices of the East India Company, and encouraged by England, soon increased in such a degree, and was the cause of such an the physical sciences. In the one department his alarming number of deaths, that the Chinese gov. name in time to come will be coupled with that ermnent became justly alarmed, and arousing of Raphael and Titian, in the other with Sir ernment became justly alarmed, and arousing itself from its inactivity in 1838, forced the merchants to surrender the poison, and then had it destroyed. This led to the celebrated Opium War, in which the Chinese, overcome by force and superior tactics, were obliged to submit, and the western world, is our sincere wish.—Aberallow this poison to be smuggled into their ports, deen (Miss.) Democrat.

although they refused to legalize the trade.

An estimate made by several writers in that country proves that at least 400,000 persons are few days ago, as we learn from the Scotia Ga-annually brought to their graves in consequence of the use of this article. But far better off are munity of Sisters at Chilicothe, by a mob. A they than those who survive, for their misery is over, while others that survive, have to endure their misery. It is calculated that people do not, on an average live more than ten years after they have become victims to this degrading vice.

Dr. G. H. Smith thus describes the effect of Opium snoking.

Chilicothe, a colony of the Sisters of Notro

If the dose be not tak n at the usual time, Dame, whose mother establishment is in Cinthere is great prostration, vertigo, torpor, and discharge of water from the eye. If the privation be complete, a still more formidable train of phenometric phenometric property, and open a seminary for the education of children and female youth. They on take place. Coldness is felt over the whole sea take place. Coloness is let barries. Diarrhea had establised a free school, body, with aching pains in all parts. Diarrhea tended by one hundred children, and a young occurs : the most horrid feelings of wretchedness come on; and if the poison be withheld, death

terminates the victim's existence." Good God! what a revolting spectacle we have taught. here of the humanity and christianity of a nation occupying one of the most prominent positions in the Christian world? Four hundred thousand perturbation world? sons brought to their graves in order to obtain a revenue for the East Indies! Not even the autocrat of Russia, loads his countless millions with made toward them. Their premises had such loathsome and inhuman tyranny as this. In- in the night season, repeatedly assailed with human tyrant and despot as he is, he would never eggs, stones, &c.; these ladies, peaceful, charithave the audacity and heartless cruelty to force able, inoffensive as they are, "devoted to good this poison upon an independent and unoffending works," had been driven from room to room, by nation. And this trade, causing all this sacrifice stones thrown in at their windows, not know of life, is encouraged by a nation professing christianity, without fear and without remorse.

ing a squadron upon the African coast for the pur- and 10 o'clock, a number of boys and youths asvery, while she forces poison upon the Chinese, owned by those ladies, and threw rotten eggs, ncourages smuggling, and keeps thousands upon thousands of them in a bondage unsurpassed by one of the Venetian slats—some entered the the worst negro slavery? Would England dare to open windows, fell against the walls and en trent any European nation thus?

Would not our Abolitionists be better employed in endeavoring to stop this trade, than in stealing negroes from the South, and in creating the pre-sent excitement? Here is a wide field for the display of their philanthropic efforts and one in which they will gain more honor than in filling up the Northern States with runaway negroes, and the expression of such traitorous sentiments as were expressed at the late Cazenovia Convention.

Mr. Allen closes his able article as follows

" And what must the world think of the religion of a nation, that consecrates churches, ordains the ministers of the Gospel, and sends abroad missionaries of the cross, while, in the meantime, it encourages and upholds a vice which is daily inflicting misery and death upon more than 4,000 000 of heathen? And what must be the verdict of future generations as they peruse the history of Will not the page of ose wrongs and outrages ch now records £20,000,000 as consecrated on the altar of humanity to emancipate 800,000 slaves, lose all its splender, and become positively odious, when it shall be known that this very money was obtained from the proceeds of a contraband traffic on the shores of a weak and dechildren. Her mind seems to be disordered, and, fenceless heathen Empire, at the sacrifice, too, of millions upon millions of fives?"

The Government of Chili has adopted the re the Irish patriot and lawyer, who was arrested in Sew York last week, for obtaining money under faise pretences, from Mrs. Jane Weigart, was, after examination, on Friday, unconditionally distinct to Texas of an indemnity; the other is our consent to the proposed dismemberment. fered in Congress, contemplates two conditions as especial to the severance of the Santa Fe District, respecting navigation, and have also abolished the

News by the Georgia and Cherokee. Vearly \$2,000,000 in Gold Dust-Havana Newser Particulars of California News.

Nothing had been heard of the robbers of the pecie train, although several arrests had been According to the reports by the passengers, San

Francisco was recovering very fast from the effects of the fire; new and elegant buildings were going up in every direction. The ship Sea Witch had arrived in San Francisco in the remarkably short passage of 97 days from New York. Everything was quiet when the Georgia left Havana. Troops were coming from Spain, and in a short time the force on the island would in a short time the force on the island would amount to over 80,000 regular troops. The cholera had broken out afresh at Sagua la Grande, and was carrying off a great number of negroes

Havana was visited by a hurricane on the 22c of August; it blew with great violence, and did a great deal of damage to the shipping. All the vessels of war dragged their anchors about the harbor; many beautiful trees were injured, and the banana and plantain trees were almost all

destroyed.

The Captain General refused permission to the American steamer to go to the dock which the company had hired from the English Mail Comany. No cause assigned. The Georgia made er passage home from Havana in 4 days.

Among others who fell victims to the cholera were: Mr. Chauncey Crocker, of New London; John Barker, of Pittsburg; John North, of Plyouth, Ohio; C G. Shaw, of Toledo, Ohio; Thos Texter, of Geneva, New York. Capt. Robinson died on board of the Empire City, off Chagres, 26th of August, and was buried on shore.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS .- The Washington letter-writers are a much abused fraternity, particularly by men in high places; but they hold a pretty important position in the political world, and have a good deal to do in forming public opinion, and this gives them rather the advantage over those who are dependent upon it for their stand-ing and support. The following incident shows, too, that not unfrequently they exercise no small influence in shaping coming events: Shortly after Senator Benton made his famous

"Sarsaparilla Speech," Sigma, of the "New York Tribune," stated in a very dry letter, by way of a little spice, that "Old Dr. Townsend had way of a little spice, that "Old Dr. Townsend had handsomely acknowledged the compliment paid him in the United States Senate by Old Bullion, by forwarding to him a full box of his "very best" and "truly genuine" Sarsaparilla, with directions to suit," &c. This was rather a 'plumper' for even Sigma; but it was a dull day, no news for even Sigma; but it was a dull day, no news stirring, and he only fell back upon the reserved rights of all "special correspondents." In due time, the incident circulated pretty freely through the Northern papers, and accidentally came within range of the old Doctor's spectacles. He, finding it "took pretty well" and not wishing to spoil a good story, actually packed up an sent to "Hon. T. H. Benton, U. S. Senate," "I box T. S."—"This side up with care," which was received by his senatorship with no little gravification and surhis senatorship with no little gratification and sur-prise. When the fact was made known to Sigma, he was rather puzzled, but concluded; like the he-roines of the "Rochester knockings," he possessed an invisible power that he could not explain

GREAT INVENTION-ELECTRO-MAGNETISM-A

monstrate its power to be from 8 to 12 horse capacity. We are pleased to learn that the enterprising inventor has secured his privilege to patent this wonderful invention.—Baltimore Patriot.
We do not know when we experienced more pleasure than when we first read the above para-praph. At all times we feel most willing to comterest of the State shall require.

Dr. Smith's remarks were listened to with profound attention, and elicited great applause from the audience.

Paper At all times we feel most willing to commend those that make useful inventions, and especially when the genius who has trod successfully the glorious path of discovery, once was a cuizen of our own town. In all ages it was esteemed one of the highest honors a city could bosst, to have been the foster-mother of the discoverer of some unknown science or the inventor of some labor-saving machine. Aberdeen can now claim that an able article, under the above head, f. m the pen of Nathan Allen, D. D., of Massachusetts. He exposes the illegality of the trade, the great loss of life occasioned by it, and the brutal conduct of the British East India Government in the first scholars of the age never dreamed. It may seem wonderful that an individual who never excelled both in delineating upon canvass grand conceptions, and in applying the principles of nat-

This trade, carried on e East India Company, ural philosopher. To his high reputation as a pain Humphrey Davy, Fulton and Awkright. May

> THE GREAT OUTRAGE AT CHILICOTHE .- A public meeting of Catholies was held, which was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Priest of St. Mary's Church, who made the following statement :

> Pursuant to the invitation of the Catholies of education of children and female youth. They had establised a free school, ladies' academy, at which the higher branches of female learning and accomplishments were

stones thrown in at their windows, not know-Where is the consistency of England's maintain- On Sunday night last, between the hours of 9 keeping a few uncivilized blacks from sla- sembled in the street, opposite the building &c., against it, with sufficient force to break the floors of the rooms; and so intolerable was the stench, that one of the Sisters commenced vomiting in a most alarming man ner.

The result of this meeting was that \$50 were made up as a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage, to which the City Council added as much more, on being officially informed of the facts.

MRS. MILLER.-We learn from a source fully entitled to credit, that Mrs. Miller, whose sudden disappearance and supposed suicide at Niagara Falls, elicited so much remark a few months since, has, within a few days, returned to the home of her father, the late Senator Norvell, at Detroit, Michigan, who has died during her absence. The stories with which the press has teemed about her having gone to Europe in company with a gentleman, &c., are wi founded. She returns of her own accord, drawn it is supposed by her friends, that her absence was induced by the strong religious excitement under which she has been laboring for some time .- N. Y. Courier.

ROBT. W. WICKLIFFE, jr., late U. S. Charge at Sardinia, died at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday last, in the 35th year of his age.